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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1834.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Investigating Committee of the Senate, and the Post Master General.

To the Hon. WM. T. BARRY,

Postmaster General.

SIR: The Committee of the Senate on the Post Office ask for the inspection of all the original letters and papers in your office concerning the removal of H. Safford, and the appointment of J. Herron, as Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

FELIX GRUNDY, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, 22d Sept., 1834.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
October 1, 1834. }

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the official note, which it became your duty as Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on the Post Office to address me, asking, in behalf of the Committee, for the inspection of "all the original letters and papers" in my office, concerning the removal of H. Safford, and the appointment of J. Herron, as Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio.

Sincerely disposed to comply with the calls of the Committee for information, I feel restrained in this instance by a regard for those fundamental principles which mark the division between the co-ordinate branches of our Government, and which, in their application, show how far the Committee may justly proceed in its inquiries. In declining to comply with this call, I am influenced by no desire to conceal the papers (of which an inspection is asked) respecting the office at Putnam, Ohio; nor do I hesitate by reason of any thing in the nature of the motives which induced me to make the change at that office fully to set them forth. The course I adopt is dictated by higher and more important considerations.

As the Committee have already called for, and been informed of the facts in this case by an official communication, stating what appears upon the books of the Department respecting the time of the appointment of Mr. Herron, and the state of his accounts, no motive of the call for an inspection of the letters and papers is perceived, other than a desire on the part of the Committee to ascertain the reasons of the change; and if principles forbid that, as the head of an Executive Department, I should be called upon to yield these, they also deny to the Committee the right of inspecting the letters and papers as demanded.

The principles applicable to this subject flow from the constitutional organization of our Government, and from the character which that organization has impressed upon the Senate. The constitution recognising three kinds of powers, separates accordingly those of our government into three divisions. Each division of powers being intrusted to a separate body of Magistracy, constitute the three Departments of the Government. As these Departments are co-ordinate, the magistracy of one branch is not responsible to another, by reason of any supposed constitutional inferiority or subordination to it; but the officers of every branch are alike responsible, by the distinguishing feature of our institutions, to the People. This responsibility I have ever felt and acknowledged.

As the operations of the Government should be the just execution of the People's will, in modes compatible with the organic law which they have adopted, I deem it the duty of the public officer intrusted with discretionary powers, to observe the indications of that will, and act conformably to its requirements. The expression of these views will prevent misapprehension, and destroy the supposition that I would claim the right to exercise power arbitrarily and without control. They will show that whilst I will not give the reasons of my action to those who assume to ask them without right, I do not affect to impair the responsibility for acts, which I shall ever acknowledge to that great tribunal, whose judgments in our country are happily as correct as they are final.

As an Executive officer, subordinate to the President, in whom is vested the general Executive powers of the Government, I feel the responsibility to him which flows from my relation of inferiority to the Chief Magistrate. This responsibility of an officer in one Department of the Government to the Head of that Department, results from the very nature of Government, and is felt in every branch.

In addition to these accountabilities of every officer to the people, and to his chief, the constitution has specially provided in certain cases for a responsibility to another Department of the Government. This responsibility appears to have been created for the purpose of practically enforcing, in relation to the executive and judicial departments of the Government, that accountability to which all are alike subject—the legislative being responsible by the means of frequent elections. The process to enforce this responsibility to the nation, is that of impeachment; in pursuing which, the legislative branch lays aside its appropriate character, and exercises judicial functions. The power of impeachment, vested in the Legislature, confers upon it no right to take part in the performance of executive or judicial duties. It is a right merely to try officers of other Departments for acts of offence, and might have been vested in a tribunal specially constituted for the purpose.

It seems to result from the independence of the departments of the Government in their appropriate spheres, except so far as is specially provided by the constitution, and from the different nature of their respective functions, that no Department can take part in the performance of duties properly pertaining to another; that executive functions are to be exclusively committed to executive officers, free from the control of the members of the Legislature; and that the judgments of the courts are to be rendered without the interference either of the executive or legislature. It is this complete separation of the powers of Government vested in different bodies of magistracy, which, next to the responsibility of every branch to the People, constitutes the chief guarantee of good government.

Duty and the interest of the nation alike require, therefore, that each body of magistracy should guard with jealousy the powers intrusted to it from the encroachments of other branches of the Government. The first instance of assumption by one department of powers belonging to another, or of a control successfully exerted by one Department over another in the performance of duties confided by the constitution and laws exclusively to the latter, may be the commencement of a series of violations of constitutional principles, to end only in the total destruction, however formally they may be preserved, of the barriers which the wisdom of the People has placed between them. Whilst these principles deny to the Legislature a participation in the performance of executive acts, they do not in any manner affect its right to prescribe, by constitutional enactments the duties of executive officers.

Without noticing the particular organization of the Post Office Department, distinguishing it from other Executive Departments, I will observe, that the power of appointment to office is in its nature an executive power. Accordingly, the constitution vests it in the executive branch of the Government, with some few

exceptions, such as Clerks of Courts, officers of Congress, &c. whose appointment being otherwise specially directed, proves the correctness of the position assumed, and shows, that whilst the framers of the constitution proceeded upon certain general principles, they admitted exceptions where propriety and convenience dictated them. In appointing a Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio, therefore, the Postmaster General performed an executive function. In the discharge of this duty, the legislative branch had no right to interfere or participate. The time of the appointment, and the person to be selected, were matters for executive consideration. To the discretion of the Postmaster General, under the responsibilities before mentioned, it was by the constitution and laws exclusively referred to determine when, and whom to appoint. The reasons to influence the conclusion were submitted to him. They may have existed in public memorials, in private letters, or in his own mind. He was not bound to submit their sufficiency to the judgment of either House of Congress, or any of their committees. The law vested in him the final determination, and the power to act accordingly. Can it be urged, now when an appointment is made, that a Committee of the Senate, which would have had no right to a pre-examination of the case, to which he was not bound by law to submit it before acting upon it, has a right to examine the reasons upon which he proceeded? For what purpose is the exercise of the right claimed? Is it that the Committee may revise, and, if proper in their opinion, reverse the decision which he made? And if so, would it not be better at once to provide for taking beforehand the opinion of the Senate, or its Committee, and thus save the necessity for two decisions?

If the Committee have the right to look for reasons in the letters on file in the Department, is it not equally entitled to examine the Head of the Department personally, and ask what motive induced him to make the appointment? If not, the inquiry might be very imperfect, for in a particular case there might be no papers on file relating to the appointment, or the Head of the Department might have been governed by a reason within his own knowledge, but not stated by any document received by him. And if the principle which alone can sanction the inquiry of the Committee be correct, and the appointing officer be bound to exhibit his reasons, is it not necessary, in order that this exhibition, whenever required, may be perfect, that a record should be made of the reasons in every case? Yet was this ever deemed requisite, or even proper, in any Executive Department?

The appointment of superior officers of the Government is vested in the President and Senate. When the President nominates an individual for office, has the Senate a right to demand an inspection of all the letters and papers received by him relating to it? And if the Senate should ask for such inspection, will it be said the President is bound to give it? The President may, and perhaps actually does, lay before the Senate, such of the papers received by him respecting the appointment, as he deems proper, for the purpose of informing Senators of the character and qualifications of the person nominated. It is believed, however, that no one would express the opinion, that he is bound to lay all the papers before the Senate; and yet this is the case of an appointment voted in the President and the Senate jointly. There might be some utility in requiring, that each branch of the appointing power should have the benefit of the information received by the other. If the Senate possessed the right to demand of the President the reasons why he made a nomination, might it not with equal propriety be urged, that the President may demand of the Senate, and the Senate be bound to answer, why it rejected it? To the establishment of this doctrine it is presumed the Senate would object, and yet it is the result to which we would arrive by sanctioning the principle involved in the call of the Committee.

If the Senate have no right to call upon the President to assign the reasons for, or submit the papers respecting a nomination to which its consent is asked, without propriety can it be said that it possesses the right in itself or by its Committee, to demand of the President or any other Executive officer, the reasons of an appointment, which that officer has, by the constitution and laws, the exclusive power of making. It seems to be a clear result, that the right of the Senate to an examination of papers or reasons must be less, if possible, in a case of appointment with which it has no concern, than in that wherein its approbation must be had.

The course pursued by the Committee, if sanctioned and continued, might end in the virtual subjection of the power of appointing and removing Postmasters, to its will. If papers and letters are to be inspected and reasons examined by a Committee, which can remain constantly in session in any, or all cases, if it so resolve, the legal forms of appointment may be preserved; but the Postmaster General may continue to affix his signature to commissions; but all must perceive, that he would do this under an influence increasing by its natural tendency to an absolute control in the hands of others, to whom all participation in the power of appointing Postmasters is denied by law.

The constitution of the United States, art. 2d, sec. 2d, provides, that Congress may by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments. Pursuant to this provision, Congress has enacted, that the Postmaster General shall establish Post Offices, and appoint Postmasters at all such places, as shall appear to him expedient on the post routes that are or may be established by law. In the Postmaster General, therefore, was vested, by a constitutional law, the power to appoint a Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio. No other officer of the Government has any participation in the power; neither is the Postmaster General bound by law to submit his views or reasons in regard to this, or other appointments, to any other branch of the Government. His only responsibility, in common with other officers of the Executive Department, being to the President, and to the power of impeachment and trial confided to the House of Representatives and Senate.

The case has been treated as one of appointment merely, and nothing has been said of the removal of the former Postmaster, because, when a new appointment is made and completed by the competent authority, as in the case at Putnam, Ohio, the removal of the former incumbent takes place by mere operation of law. It results from the new appointment and is not separable from it. No distinct act of removal takes place; no order to that effect is issued by the Department.

But regarding the removal as a distinct exercise of power, as little right in the Senate, or its committee, is perceived to demand the reasons of it, or an inspection of the papers upon which it was made, as in the case of the appointment. The power to remove is, like the power to appoint, executive in its nature, and consequently is confided by the provisions of the constitution to the Executive Department. No participation in this power is given to the Senate as in the power of appointment. At an early period in the history of the Government, the question of the right of the President to remove an officer appointed, with the consent of the Senate, was discussed in Congress. It resulted in a decision in favor of the President. The discussion arose in 1789 in the House of Representatives, upon a mo-

tion to strike out of the bill to establish the Department of Foreign Affairs, now called the Department of State, a clause which declared the Secretary to be removable by the President. It was negatived by a majority of 34 to 20. Mr. Marshall, in his life of Washington (vol. 2d, page 162) remarks that "the opinion thus expressed by the House of Representatives, did not explicitly convey their sense of the constitution; indeed the express grant of the power to the President, rather implied a right in the legislature to give or withhold it at their discretion. To obviate any misunderstanding of the principle on which the question had been decided, Mr. Benson moved in the House, when the report of the Committee of the Whole was taken up, to amend the second clause of the bill, so as clearly to imply the power of removal to be solely in the President. He gave notice that if he should succeed in this, he would move to strike out the words which had been the subject of the debate. If those words continued, he said the power of removal by the President might hereafter appear to be exercised by virtue of a legislative grant only, and consequently be subjected to legislative instability; when he was well satisfied in his own mind that it was by fair construction fixed in the constitution. The motion was seconded by Mr. Madison, and both amendments were adopted. As the bill passed into a law, it has ever been considered as a full expression of the sense of the legislature on this important part of the American constitution."

It seems to have been admitted on all sides in 1789, that the appointing power was competent to remove; the objection to the right of the President, on the part of the minority resting chiefly on the non-concurrence of the Senate (which participated in the appointment) in the act of removal. The solemn decision of Congress determined that a removal from office may be made by the President without the control or interference of the Senate. This being the principle in regard to officers appointed by the President and Senate, no doubt can be entertained of its governing the case of a removal by the President of an officer appointed by himself alone. It seems to follow, necessarily too, that the Heads of Departments in whom the power of appointing inferior officers is by law vested agreeably to the constitution, may remove them without the consent of the Senate, and without being bound to exhibit the case, or the reasons inducing the change, to the Senate, either before or after the act is performed. They possess the power of appointing inferior officers in the same manner that the President holds it in regard to superior officers. In each, it is purely an executive power, the exercise of which neither branch of the legislature has a right to interfere with, or influence.

The call of the committee can be sustained only upon the principle that the Senate alone has a right to inquire into the reasons which induced an executive officer to do a particular executive act, his legal power to do which, according to his discretion is undeniable.

Give the principle assumed the advantage of an application to a whole co-ordinate Department of the Government: Has Congress a right to inquire into the reasons which induced the performance of any Executive act by the President; except in the case of an impeachment, when the inquiry must be by the House of Representatives? Or has either House of Congress the right to require of the Judges of the Supreme Court the grounds of its decision in any particular case in which it has rendered judgment? Can either House be required by any power in the Government, to state the causes which induced it to remove one Secretary or Clerk and appoint another in his stead? These questions need no answer.

Whilst denying the right of the Senate's Committee to inspect the letter and papers received by the Department, respecting removals and appointments of Postmasters, or to examine the reasons of them, I would not be understood as disclaiming any liability to scrutiny by the House of Representatives, or its committee, to which the Department may rightfully be subject; nor as affecting to impair that responsibility in regard to which it is the peculiar function of that branch of the Legislature to originate proceedings.

The views above taken in this answer would seem to have been entertained by the Senate of the United States in 1830. On the 28th April of that year, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Holmes, were considered:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law,) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate, acts against the interest of the People, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the constitution."

"Resolved, That it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, why, and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess."

"Resolved, That the removals from office by the President, since the last session of the Senate, seem with few exceptions, to be without satisfactory reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the constitution. Wherefore, Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate the number, names, and offices of the officers removed by him since the last session, with the reasons for each removal."

On motion of Mr. Grundy, they were indefinitely postponed, that is, virtually rejected, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, of South Carolina, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—24.
NAYS—Messrs Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

In 1831, the subject was again discussed in the Senate, as will appear by the following extract from the journal of that year:

"February 15th.—On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by him on the 3d instant, as modified, declaring that the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, are not authorized to make inquiry into the reasons which induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies."

On the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 21.

"The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are—

"Messrs Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, Poindexter, Robinson, Sanford, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury.

"Those who voted in the negative are

"Messrs Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Webster, Willey."

These proceedings of the Senate may be properly deemed conclusive against the right of your committee to ask the reasons of the removal of H. Safford from the office of Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio. The decision they contain, it is believed, has not been affected by any subsequent expression of the opinion of the Senate. It stands, therefore, an unimpaired affirmation by the body from which the committee derives its authority, of the correctness of the position I have assumed.

The powers of investigation conferred upon the committee, in 1830, to which the vote of the Senate denied the right of inquiring into the reasons of removals, were as extensive, it is believed, as those possessed by your committee; and amongst those was the power to send for and examine persons and papers.

If the reasons for the removal may be properly withheld from the committee, it can have no right to an inspection of letters and papers as asked for. To say that the Department may withhold the reasons, and yet shall submit the letters and papers that may contain them, would be a conclusion to which it is believed no one can arrive.

The impropriety of yielding to an indiscriminate call for letters and papers, is obvious to all who will reflect upon the subject. Much of the correspondence of the Department is necessarily in its nature, strictly confidential, and the injunction is imposed by the writers. They do not usually consider the importance of separating confidential matter from that which is not so. Hence, in many cases, the same communication contains both, and it would be impossible to separate them. In such cases the Postmaster General could not, with any degree of propriety, yield the paper. Were he to do so, all confidence between him and his correspondents would be at an end. Facts, and the opinions of individuals of credit, and respectability in the neighborhood, respecting the conduct, character, and capacity of persons in office, and of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department. No one who regards his domestic comfort and the peace of his neighborhood, would venture to state matter that would lead to re-creation, controversy, and litigation. In cases of mail depredations, which often lead to removals from office, it is all important that the Department should invite free communications both as to facts and opinions. By this means it is enabled to make discoveries. It often happens that in these inquiries, which are daily going on, circumstances are communicated that would seem to implicate persons, who are found upon a full examination to be entirely innocent. The publication of such papers would be an act of cruel injustice, as well to the accused as to the accused, and put neighborhoods at enmity that are now in peace and harmony. If the Postmaster General should yield to an unlimited call for papers, all confidence will be withdrawn from the Department. Depredations and defaults of every description will take place, not only on the part of Postmasters, but of contractors, and other agents—the power of restraint over subordinates, will, to a great extent, be at an end, and the wholesome control, now exercised, will cease to exist.

It is not supposed that the principles which forbid that I should be called upon to give to the committee an inspection of the papers respecting an appointment and removal, deny in any manner its right fully to examine the condition and affairs of the Department, as directed by the resolution of the Senate. This examination has been and will be cheerfully aided by me. Neither is it in any manner urged that the reasons which show the freedom of the Department from the influence or interference of the Senate, or its committee, in respect to appointments, exempt it from any examination which, in the opinion of either House of Congress, the proper discharge of its legislative duties may make necessary. The right of the Senate to investigate the affairs and transactions in every office of the Government, is incident to the power of legislation possessed by Congress, since the power to make laws, regulating and (when necessary) reforming the administration of the duties in the Executive office, necessarily implies, for its proper and beneficial exercise, the power to demand and have information—and, for this purpose, to send for and examine persons and papers.

These powers, and the corresponding duties of this Department, are fully acknowledged, and not sought to be lessened or impaired.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

W. T. BARRY.

To the Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, Chairman, &c.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER.

STEAM-BOAT RANGOR. Capt. SAMUEL H. HOWES—Will leave Boston for Portland and Bangor every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock P. M. Will leave Portland every Sunday morning at 8 P. M. for Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, St. David's Cove, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrive at Bangor, early Monday morning.

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11 1/2 " A. M. 4 " P. M.

sept 8 ept 11

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" " " " 1.00

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COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into a Copartnership under the firm of **BEALS & GREENE**, and will continue the Printing Business in all its variety of branches, as formerly carried on by C. G. Greene, at Nos. 19 & 21 Water st. **WILLIAM BEALS.**
Boston, Oct. 17, 1834. **CHARLES G. GREENE.**

We invite the reader's attention to the Correspondence between the Investigating Committee of the Senate and the Postmaster General, which we have placed upon the First Page. The opposition prints have so misrepresented the conduct of Maj. BARRY, that the individual who has read their comments in advance, will be surprised that a letter sustaining such just and tenable grounds, could be so much belied.

Good News from Georgia.—“Our first news from Georgia is most cheering. The highest union vote, for Congress, in the city of Augusta, is 545—States Rights, highest, 445. Here Mr Adams got the greatest proportion of his Presidential vote in Georgia. Here, says the Globe, the Bank has its greatest strength concentrated, and was enabled last winter to get up a panic memorial for the Senate. Here Mr Wilde, the most prominent man of the Bank Tory ticket, has his residence—and yet the coalition of Bank, Nationals, and Nullifiers, are defeated by a larger majority than our zealous friends anticipated.”

Pennsylvania Election.—In the first and third Districts, the Democratic candidates for Congress, Messrs Sutherland and Ash, are elected by about 1200 majority, each. The city has gone for the Bank. The Journal of Commerce of Wednesday afternoon, states that passengers just arrived in New York, in the steamboat, report that a battle took place at Moyamensing, in which 2 persons were killed and 18 wounded. Ball cartridges were fired.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that three houses were razed to the ground.

New Jersey.—Returns from three or four towns only have been received, in which the Bankites have a majority.

The Opposition may thank themselves for the present weak state of their party. The panic which they got up last winter, although it answered their purpose for the time being, like most artificial stimulants, has left them in a state of lethargic weakness. The predictions of their Senators that ruin would be at our door, that the Treasury would be bankrupt, and that individual distress would drive the people to Revolution, unless the U. States Bank was re-chartered, have proved to be the mere tricks of desperate politicians, and those who were temporally deceived and alarmed at their clamor are ashamed of their weakness, and view with feelings of indignation those who were the cause of their ungrounded alarm. A few months have shown the panic prophets to be false, and that instead of the war upon the Bank tending to the destruction of the country, it has proved its salvation—it has cut off the claws of “the monster” and left the money mammoth harmless—freed the people from its fangs and rendered it necessary only to those who depend upon its largesses for their subsistence. That the falsehoods so unremittingly propagated and enforced during the last session of Congress by the opposition, produced considerable effect upon those who are more governed by interest than principle, we admit; but the hope which this circumstance induced them to cherish, that by such means they could undermine and destroy the Democratic party, has proved as futile as the course adopted to effect it was base. The people will ultimately always come to a correct understanding of public measures—the mass of them do not read and judge and act so readily as the busy politicians, but they all do read and reflect, and finally decide agreeably to the convictions of their own understanding, although they may have been momentarily deceived by listening to those whose interest it was to abuse their confidence. It is this fact which renders the triumphs of our opponents of so limited a duration—by stratagem they occasionally gain the ascendancy, but they retain it only long enough for the mass of the people to be disabused, when all their hopes fade and die like the frost bitten leaf of autumn. The citizens of America may be deceived, but they cannot be corrupted by an “oligarchy of Shylocks.”

Passing down Washington street on Wednesday evening, we noticed at the corner of Winter street, a man and woman apparently struggling for the possession of an infant, which was in the hands of the latter—Our inquiry why the mother and child were to be separated, was readily answered. The mother was drunk—a humane individual, anxious to preserve the innocent child from the effects of its mother's debasement, had followed her from street to street—and when she fell down upon the pavement, with her little one instinctively clinging to her breast, he had insisted upon her yielding its custody to him, that he might carry it safely to its home. The mother appeared even in the brute; and as she clung deliriously to her little one, its guiltless face, as the moon shone bright upon it, beside the bloated cheeks of its mother, formed a most striking contrast. It was indeed the purity of heaven, and the guilty ghastliness of hell, confronted.

Libel Suit.—An action is now pending in the Grafton County Court against the Editor of the Republican, published at Haverhill, N. H., for an alleged libel upon a man by the name of Morse. It was commenced in 1830, has been pending ten terms, (say the Claremont Argus) and has been three times tried, one of which trials resulted in favor of the defendant, Mr Reding, and the others in a disagreement of the jury. The action was instigated by the federalists of that section for the purpose of breaking down the press, which had been established at Haverhill, by Mr Reding, a short time previous, and which has continued to be an ardent and efficient supporter of democratic principles. The suit was set on foot by certain leading federalists of Grafton County, for the purpose of harassing and destroying a young man, who had recently commenced business for himself, and had, in the opinion of his persecutors evinced too warm an attachment for the principles and measures of the democratic party.

Correspondence of the Reporter of the Boston Morning Post.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, 1 o'clock P. M. Oct. 16.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post.

Agreeably to an arrangement made on Tuesday, between the Attorney General and the respective counsel for the prisoners capitally indicted for burning the Ursuline Convent, on the night of August 11, seven of them were arraigned this morning, at 9 o'clock, viz: John R. Buzzell, Prescott P. Pond, William Mackson, Marvin Marcy, Sargent Blaisdell, Isaac Parker, and Albert Kelly. They all pleaded “Not Guilty,” and for trial “put themselves on God and their country,” to which the Clerk responded—“God send you a safe deliverance.” After the seven indictments were read, during which the prisoners were unpleasantly obliged to hear their names rang through an equal number of changes, and various indictments, the Court, without motion, assigned Monday, the 1st December next, for the day of trial; but the Attorney General stated that he should feel it to be his duty to move for a continuance of these cases till the next term of the Court, which will be held in April, unless a special commission be granted for an earlier trial.

In introducing his motion, Mr Austin observed, “that when a prosecuting officer moves for a continuance of a trial, upon his own responsibility, without giving the reasons that influence him in making the motion, the court ought to grant it, unless the court have reason to believe that the prosecuting officer is actuated by personal feeling; and if the motion should be found to proceed from any improper feeling, the court not only ought to repudiate the motion, but the party making it.”

For the information of the court and counsel for the prisoners, however, he was willing to indicate, in general terms, the nature of the reasons that induced him, upon his responsibility, to move for a continuance.

Mr Austin continued—“It is known to me, that there is an important witness, who, in consequence of indisposition, has never been examined before the Grand Jury, or any of the self-constituted bodies, who have investigated the matter. Her health is now very feeble, and I have no belief that she will be able to testify this winter.

Another reason is, all the parties indicted are not arrested, some of whom, from information in my possession, I have no hesitation in saying will unquestionably be arrested. And further, I feel at liberty to say, that intimations have been given to me, that a change may take place among the prisoners themselves—I don't know what change may take place in their views, but I have reason to believe that some of them are able to give testimony of a very serious character. Again—it is obvious that this great crime has not yet been fastened on the parties most capable of committing it.—We have, it is true, some of the instruments, and, perhaps, one or two of the instigators; but the most material parties are not now before the Court; and I do on this account, honestly and truly believe that the trials ought not to take place until another meeting of the Grand Jury.

There is still another reason:—The state and condition of the public mind—especially if these trials are to take place in this particular location. It must be recollected that this crime, which continued for the space of four hours, was committed in the presence of several hundred persons, without any effort on the part of the authorities to check it; and since that period, although few have had the hardihood to approve of the act, yet many have thought that it was a good thing—that it was a case in which evil had been done, that good might come out of it. Obstacles have been thrown in the way of obtaining evidence, through this feeling. Notices have been posted up, threatening even the lives of witnesses, who might disclose any thing. I have received (continued Mr Austin) numberless anonymous threatening letters, which I instantly committed to the flames. The officers who arrested the prisoners have been burnt in effigy. The opinion, too, has been expressed, that Catholic testimony, upon which the Government must, in some degree rely, is not worthy of belief. The detestable spirit which instigated the crime, and the cowardly spirit which prevented honest and worthy men from interfering to prevent it, has not yet subsided; and from the unwillingness of witnesses, which I have experienced in relation to this case, I am led to augur unfavorably of the success of this trial at the present term. It is known that the jail in which the prisoners have been confined, has been surrounded by a large mob, and that the Sheriff has felt it necessary to keep an armed force in readiness to protect the jail; and this Court, if the trial take place in the present state of public feeling, may be overawed by a mob of the same description. I therefore also move your honors that the trial, when the time is assigned, take place in a more distant part of the county.”

Several of the counsel for the prisoners replied to the Attorney General, but as their objections to his motions related mainly to their supposed inconvenience and hardship on their clients, it is not necessary to notice them at length. Chief Justice Shaw then announced, that the decision of the Court upon the motions, would be delivered to-morrow morning.

Mr Austin then informed the Court that two female witnesses had been brought in on a *capias*, for refusing to testify; only one of whom, however, he considered to have been guilty of any wrong to the Government.—This was Sophia Emery, who absconded, upon the investigation of an individual, who acted as the friend of one of the prisoners. The Court propounded to her the following question, after hearing her statement:

Chief J. Shaw—who advised you to go away?

S. Emery.—The man who gave me the advice to go away, told me not to tell.

Ch. J.—You must tell.

S. Emery.—I should rather not—I should not like to—I don't know as it would be right, as he requested me not to say any thing about it.

Ch. J.—The Court are of opinion, that it is a case in which you have no right to judge for yourself, about telling his name. You must tell it.

S. Emery.—Well then, if I must—his name is SMITH—I don't know his Christian name—but he keeps a carpenter's shop in Hancock street.

After this dialogue, both of the females were permitted to depart upon their own recognisances.

There is one indictment pending against Buzzell, upon which he has not been arraigned. Mr Thurston, of Boston, has not yet been arraigned upon the indictment found against him.

“Did you ever know such delightful weather?” enquires every body we meet, and to which we as universally reply in the negative, for surely, during the score and a half of years that we have been in this breathing world, we never experienced five months of “such delightful weather” as have just passed over us. It has been too perfect to prose about, and as we can't make rhymes we will drop the subject.

Matthews made his first appearance in New York on Monday. Attempts had been made to get up a mob to hiss him off the stage for the alleged crime of ridiculing the American character, after his preceding visit to this country. The attempt failed entirely—he was rapturously received, and promised the audience that he would, with their permission, take occasion to enact before them his whole “Trip to America,” verbatim et literatim, and abide the issue of their verdict.

The *Mysterious Lady* is at Providence, astonishing the natives. It is rumored that the editor of the Journal has discovered the secret of her art, and is about to open an opposition. Certain it is, he has recently been guilty of many “paradoxical feats of mind.”

Mr Knowles improves upon acquaintance. His *Virginian*, on Wednesday evening, was admirable, and he exhibited more power than we had given him credit for. To-night he plays *St Pierre*, in *The Wife*, and we may anticipate something worth looking at, and listening to.

On Tuesday last fifty-three Representatives to Congress were chosen—twenty-eight in Pennsylvania, nineteen in Ohio, and six in New Jersey.

The wet weather at the South has injured the Cotton considerably.

The *State Museum*, Washington street, is to be sold at auction on Monday.

We should be happy to hear from our friend “J. P.” again.

Foul Play.—We copy the following article from the Transcript of last evening. This and other circumstances induce the belief that there is a gang of desperadoes in and about the city, for whom it behooves our citizens to keep a sharp look out:—

Mysterious.—About 11 o'clock last night, as Mr Abel Merriam was passing Old Cambridge Bridge, he found, nearly half way across, a hat and pocket book, lying near each other. The hat was a half worn drab; the owner's name was not in it. The pocket book contained no money, but was full of papers of more or less value—from which it evidently appears to have belonged to Mr Jonathan Perkins, Postmaster, Newington, N. H.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr Perkins came into town yesterday morning, accompanied by his son and a hired man, and took lodgings at the Eastern Stage House. About 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, he went out, saying that he was going to Cambridge, and if he could not get a ride back, he should walk, although it were 10 o'clock. His son is 12 or 13 years of age. He says his father had four or five hundred dollars in his pocket.

Finchley, the Forger.—We have been enabled to obtain the following additional particulars relative to this unfortunate young man:—He came to this city bringing letters to Bishop Dubois and several eminent houses here. His family are of the first standing in Montreal, where he was born, (and not in England, as stated in the Sun) and where his father, mother and sisters are living. It being known among his acquaintances that he was almost destitute of money, he caused an advertisement to be inserted in the Courier of the 6th inst., stating that if Charles Finchley would call at a certain place, he would hear advantageously of his father; the next day he gave out among his friends that he had received \$6000 from his father, and as he and Mr Atwell were paying their addresses to two sisters, he gave Mr A. the money to keep for him, and not as a loan, knowing that by that movement the young lady would hear that he was worth money; he then stated that he meant to go into business for himself this fall—hired a splendid room in Beekman street—ordered three new coats of his tailor, Mr St. John, in Ann street, one of which was completed on Saturday night and sent to his landlady, who sent it back. He was in St John's shop half an hour before he was taken, and tried on his coat, in which he directed some slight alteration to be made—he appeared much agitated, and on Mr St. John remarking this to him, he said that he was “sick at heart,” and we think he might have finished the quotation by adding “and sore afraid.” He then left the store—said he would go to the bank and draw some money to pay for the clothes—did so, and was taken.—N. Y. Transcript.

Breach of Promise.—At the term of the Supreme Court, holden in this town last week, an action for a breach of promise of marriage, Mary Ann Boies, of Sion, vs. S. McAlister, of St Stevens, N. B., was tried on an appeal from the Common Pleas, where the plaintiff recovered one thousand dollars damages. The case was managed on the part of the plaintiff by John S. Tenney, Esq., of this town, and for the defendant by Frederick Allen and Timothy Boutelle, Esq's. The trial occupied two days, the council for the parties occupying over three hours each in their arguments to the jury, who after a short absence returned a verdict of twelve hundred dollars for the plaintiff.—*Somerset Journal.*

Official.—Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, has given public notice, that to save officers the expense and inconvenience of appointing Attorneys to receive what is due to them, and to avoid delay, the First Auditor will, at the close of each quarter, settle the account of each officer for salary, and a warrant in payment will be transmitted by the Treasurer, for the amount appearing due, payable at the deposite Bank nearest the residence of such officer, unless he previously makes an arrangement with the Department to receive his salary at some other place, or of some Receiver of Public Moneys from the sale of lands, in his neighborhood.

A rare chance.—John C. Stevens advertises in the New York Courier and Enquirer, for a man, it is immaterial whether he is white, black, red, or any intermediate color, who will undertake to travel on foot ten miles in one hour. He promises \$500 to the first, \$300 to the second, and \$200 to the third, who shall accomplish the distance, on the day selected for the trial. Mr Stevens declares his conviction that men can be found in this country who will perform the feat—and has wagered a considerable sum to that effect.—The trial will take place on some one of the last ten days of April next.

Pension Frauds.—Several shocking cases of frauds on the Pension Office have been discovered within the present year. An Attorney, in Kentucky who has held a respectable station in society, is now in confinement upon such and other charges. A number of persons in Virginia have been detected, among whom are individuals of high standing, and one member of the Legislature.—*Globe.*

The Fayetteville Journal says, the Western Hog Drovers will find a good market at that place, and the adjacent country—large numbers of the hogs having died by eating mushrooms, or other poisonous fungus.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It must be gratifying to the lovers of justice to know, that the investigations now in progress in the City Council, will hereafter prevent that kind of speculation on the public funds, which has for a long time been the common practice of men in high stations. It is now proved to a certainty, which has been long known to a number of individuals who have been acquainted with the city work, that committees appointed to see to the business of public buildings, and other works belonging to the city, have used the power invested in them for their own personal benefit. One of the Aldermen, not satisfied with furnishing improper stock for the city work, has, by the use of power not given to him, been guilty of an act of tyranny towards a mechanic and a fellow citizen, which would be a disgrace to any man of common humanity. Private griefs, and private wrongs, in most cases, are unheeded by the public. But when a fellow citizen is injured by a public servant in his official capacity—when a man is deprived of his means of living for telling the truth to an Alderman's face, he certainly has a right to appeal to the public, at least, in self defence. Such, fellow citizens, is my case. It has long been known to persons doing work for the city, that Jabez Ellis, Alderman of the city of Boston, has been in the habit of furnishing lumber to the city, which was not suitable for the purposes intended. And for stating to him, that lumber, sold last November for the South Boston old bridge, was not fit to use, he discharged me from the work. Not satisfied with this manifestation of his vengeance on me, the next month he insisted on my discharge from the Franklin School House, for the same reason I was discharged on the bridge.—That is, for what I had said to him about the lumber used on the bridge. I now state that no fault was found by my employer with my work; so far from this, Mr Seth Thaxter, Jr. told me he never wanted me so much in his life, and when Ellis gave orders for discharging me, Thaxter told him that I had worked for his father (Capt Seth Thaxter) first and last for a number of years, and that I had worked for him, and he now wished me to work.

Ellis gave him (Thaxter) to understand, as he informed me, that Thaxter could not have the work if I was retained in employment. Thaxter told me I must not blame him, for it would not do for him to retain me, although he would if he could; and he told me at the same time to go to the shop, and if there was any work to do, I should have it. In a short time, a very few days, there was no work to do except the School House, then in hand—and I was, in consequence, thrown out of a whole winter's work, to gratify the unfeeling and insatiable vengeance of Alderman Ellis. If he knew the circumstances under which he placed me by this high-handed outrage, he might possibly have gladdened his soul with revenge even to his heart's content, if such a thing could be possible. I had, as before stated, worked for Seth Thaxter, Jr. and for his father. I assisted in building the Franklin School House, the wood work of which was done with good stock, by Capt Seth Thaxter, to the entire satisfaction of the Committee. I also worked on the same building for some weeks last year, when the house was repaired, by taking out the inside work, and replacing it with improvements, and expected to have worked on it after it was burnt, after it was ascertained that Mr Thaxter would do it, as he had done the building and repairs as before mentioned. But Jabez Ellis, in the plenitude of his power, ordered otherwise.

I assert that it is a well known fact, that a shameful game has been played on the city, and I will, if called upon by the proper authorities, bring up witnesses to prove more than they yet know. It has been matter of common conversation among workmen employed on the city work, that the lumber, furnished by Jabez Ellis, was in many cases rotten and sappy, and unfit for use—flooring plank on South Boston old bridge I have put down myself, under his orders, which was actually rotten, and which came from his yard—and for remonstrating with him on the occasion, I have been abused in the manner stated.

One day, while on the bridge at work, Ellis came along in his chaise and asked me why I did not put the best side of a plank up, which I was then laying—I told him I had put the poorest side down, and I was obliged to let the opposite side come up. The truth was, the plank was rotten from both surfaces to the centre, and although I could generally tell which side of a plank was best, I must confess I was puzzled here. I told him at the time that he had found more fault with me that day, than Capt Thaxter had in the long course of years I had known him. I worked on Essex street church for him in 1819, and since from time to time. Ellis said it was none of my business what lumber he sold to the city—I replied I was a citizen, and a tax payer, and it was the duty of every man, and his right, to see the community was not injured.

(Signed) SETH LUTHER.

Worcester Hospital.—We learn that there have been two hundred and fifty-two lunatics committed to the State Lunatic Hospital, since its establishment—something over one hundred of whom have been discharged therefrom; and eighty-five of these were entirely restored to their reason.—*Barnstable Pat.*

A considerable of a pumpkin story for Cape Cod!

Mr Isaac Fish of this town has raised, from one seed twenty-five “yellow jacket” pumpkins, averaging 12 pounds each, making 300 lbs. weight in the whole!—Beat this Brighton, if you can.—16.

Destitute Seamen at the Sandwich Islands.—It is stated in a letter published in the Seamen's Magazine, from the Rev Mr Diell, that of the \$20,000 appropriated yearly by Congress for the support of destitute and sick Seamen, in foreign ports, more than one sixth part is expended at the port of Honolulu, (Sandwich Islands.)

Nothing escapes being converted into money making purposes—among the list of shows for wonder seekers at Cincinnati, is David Crockett, in wax, “in a beautiful forest-room, surrounded by a great number of wild animals.”

O'Rourke, the celebrated Irish pugilist, and James Reed, were to have a set-to at Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of October 4. We thought at first, or at least hoped, that the above was taken from some English “fancy” journal.

The Grand Jury on Thursday last found a bill against Joseph J. Sagar, of Gardiner, for the murder of his wife by poison. The 23d day of the present month is appointed for his trial.—*Port. Cour.*

A naval Board of Surgeons will assemble at Washington on the 20th inst., to pass Assistants for promotion, and for the admission of others who may have the permission so to do by the Navy Department.

Lectures on Phrenology.—Dr. Barber being confined by indisposition, will not be able to deliver his second lecture this evening, as advertised.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Winslow, William A. Brewer, of the firm of S. N. Brewer & Brothers, to Mary S. Hunting.

In Waltham, Jesse E. Farnsworth, of Lowell, to Anna Brown.

In Taunton, on Monday evening, Wm T. Hawes Esq, of New Bedford, to Maria J. daughter of Hon Judge Morton.

In New Haven, (Ct) Leonard Currier, of Boston, to Augusta W. Davenport.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, Elizabeth Harrison Spring, in the 77th year of her age, the eldest daughter of the late Marshall B. Spring, of Watertown.

In Salem, Sarah Lee, 54.

In Lexington, on the 13th inst. Maria Munroe, 89.

In Fayetteville, (N. C.) Catherine S. daughter of the late George Humphrey Esq, of this city, 29.

In New York, Sept 26th, Capt Wm J. Clark, a native of Boston, but for many years a resident of Brooklyn, L. I. 36.

NOTICE.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Republican County Committee, in the District Court Room, Court Square, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN WADE JR, Secy.

WARD 4.—The Democratic citizens of Ward No. 4, favorable to the present Administration, are requested to meet at 21 White's, Union Street House, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to choose a Ward Committee, and do any other business which may come before said meeting.

By order of the County Committee. 017

WARD NO. 7.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward No. 7, are requested to meet at the District Court Room, Court House, School Street, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Ward Committee.

By order of the County Committee. 017

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—In compliance with the suggestion of many individuals who were unable to gain admittance to the Introductory Lecture, delivered Oct. 2d, at the Masonic Temple, the Rev Mr Pienpoint has been requested to repeat the Lecture, THIS EVENING, at the same place. The lecture will be gratuitous and commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

TO THE WORKINGMEN.—You are requested to meet at Trades' Union Hall, 37 THIS EVENING, Oct. 17th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to establish a Daily Newspaper, devoted to the cause of the Workingmen and of their equal rights.

All who procure their bread by honest labor, and feel anxious to have their equal rights and privileges protected, will without doubt attend this meeting.

WARD 1.—The Democratic Citizens of Ward No. 1 are requested to meet at the Elliot School House, 37 THIS EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Ward Committee. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the County Committee. 017

WARD 2.—The Democratic friends of the National Administration in Ward 2, are requested to meet at the Hancock Ward Room, 37 THIS EVENING next, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Ward Committee.

By order of the County Committee. 017

WARD NO. 5.—The Democratic citizens of Ward No. 5 are requested to meet at the Ward Room of the Court House, Leverett Street, THIS EVENING next, at half past seven o'clock, to take measures preparatory to the coming elections.

WARD NO. 8.—The Democratic citizens of Ward No. 8, are requested to meet at 21 Water street, (under the office of the Morning Post) 37 THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Ward Committee.

WARD NO. 9.—The Democratic friends of the National Administration of Ward No. 9, are requested to meet at the Ward Room in said Ward, 37 THIS EVENING, for the purpose of electing six Delegates to the County Convention.

WARD 11.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward No. 11, are requested to meet at Park Hall, 37 THIS EVENING, Oct. 17, to take measures for the approaching elections.

NORFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democratic Republicans of the several towns in the County of Norfolk, friendly to the National Administration, are requested to choose Delegates to meet at Alden's Hotel, in Dedham, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate Senators for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business.

By order of the County Committee. 017

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Democratic Republicans of the several towns in the County of Plymouth, are hereby requested to send the usual number of Delegates to a Convention, to be held at Pope's Hotel, in Halifax, on MONDAY, the 3d of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Senators, and making other arrangements preliminary to the coming County Convention.

By order of the County Committee. 017

J. B. SCHOENER, Miniature Painter, having returned from an excursion to the South, may be found at his room, No. 20, J. B. Buildings, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his art.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—THURSDAY, October 16.

ARRIVED.
Brig Leader, Faulkner, Douglas, NS.
Brig Coral, Dow, Gardiner.
Brig Ceres, Soule, Duxbury.
Brig Enterprise, Jamieson, St John, NB.
Brig Industry, Gates, Wilmot, NS.
Sch Dodge Healy, Eaton, New York.
Sch Boston, Wood, Bath.
Sch Tremont, Burgess, Bangor.

CLEARED.
Ship Archimedes, (new) Winsor, New Orleans; brig Char lotte, Card, Winsor; Swan, Atkins, Philad; sch Rowens, (new) Young, Jerome; Bartlett, Hall, Halifax; Caroline, Best, St John, NB; Claremont, New York; Fenot, Baker, New York; Gov Robins, Catalis; Echo, Saco; Nile, Hallows; Ploughboy, Kennebunk.

SPOKEN.
Oct 2, lat 26 10, lon 62, brig America, Newburyport, for Port Rico.
Oct 4, lat 24 40, lon 69 20, brig Ellsworth, from Boston, for St Jago.

PORTLAND 14th.—old brig Lucretia, Lewis, N Ori; sch Amethyst, Titcomb.
SALEM 14th.—sch Resolution, Merryman, Richmond.
NEW YORK 14th.—sch ship St Helena, Naghel, Bouc, France, Aug 16; brig Try, Bazel, Trinidad; sch Independence, St John, PR; Comper, Lincoln, Eastport; Samuel, Baker, Portland.

NEW YORK 14th.—cleared brig Lowell, Reed, Boston.
CHARLESTON 7th.—brigs Choctaw, Howes, Boston; Al-tioch, Freeman, Bath.

MOORE'S COOKING STOVES.—Gould & Davis, in Fiske's New Building, in Cambridge-Port, have on hand and are constantly manufacturing Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves, of the most approved form for convenience and economy, of any now in use.

In offering these Stoves to the public, they think proper to say, that having made and sold, between six and seven hundred within the last two years, they can now declare, upon the fullest testimony of those who have used them, that they combine more advantages than any others now in use.

They are so constructed, that you can boil in three places and bake at the same time. They have a large hearth convenient for roasting; a good oven combining all the advantages of a brick oven, and able, of a cooking bucket; consume but a small quantity of fuel, and are perfectly free from smoking. In addition to their former patterns they have a smaller size, to which in point of economy and convenience, for small families, there are none considered superior. They request those who may be in want of Cooking Stoves to call and examine for themselves.

Also—Sheet Iron Work done to order.
Cambridge-port Oct. 1834. Im—0 17

BUGARD'S TREATISE.—A new Treatise on French Pronunciation, by a series of Rules, by which each person acquainted with the English Language may readily ascertain the French pronunciation of all words, even of those which do not belong to the French Language. By Mous. B. F. Bugard, Professor. Price 30 cents. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 139 Washington street.

CHECK MISSING.—Lost, a check signed by Raymond & Pumber, dated Oct. 16, for \$64.30, on the Merchants' Bank, the flender by returning the same to this office or at 22 Long wharf shall be suitably rewarded.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—ON SATURDAY.
Passage only.
The fine sch. POKAHONSA, Capt Masury, will sail as above. For passengers only, having good accommodations, apply to JAS. ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf.

REAL ESTATE.—Wholesale and Retail.—40 packages of Fresh Fall Goods—for sale by SETH S. LYND, Penbenton Hill.

SITUATION WANTED.—A first rate Bar-keeper wishes to find em-loyment—apply at 4 Brattle square.

REAL ERME ROBES.—One very superb real Ermine Robe, warranted perfect, just received, and for sale low by E. K. WHITAKER.

REMAINING in the Post Office, Boston, OCT. 13
1834. PERSONS CALLING FOR THE LET-
TERS ON THE LIST WILL PLEASE TO TO MEN-
TAL THEY ARE ADVERTISED.

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Little Jas H
Lynch John
Lincoln Susan E
Livermore Geo
Lyman Jonathan
Lociel Elmhast
Loring Edwin
Loring F
Lock Philip A
Lock John Jr
Loring John
Low John
Lund Joseph
Lupton Jas M

Mathews Wm
Marston Geo mrs
Mathis Alex H
Marshall Henry
Maull Elizabeth
Marshall S
Margou Calvin S
Maber Clarence
Martin Ths
Matthews Ths
Marble Oliver
Mayo Watson G
Magnez Phillip
Mayto Geo M
Marty John M
Matthews Joshua
Maull Peter
Meyer Peter
May Emline miss
Madouree Sarah
Macquire Jos eq
MacLean J
McDonough Pat
McDermitt Pat K
McManus Ths
McGraw Alex H
McLaughlin Pat K
McManus Pat K
McLeod Roderick
McElroy Patrick
McElroy Nancy
McConnell Jas S
McElland John
McDonald Hugh
McDonnell Wm J
McWing Michael
McKey Barbara
McLaughlin Barney
McFarland Hannah
McGowan J
Mere do Madam
Mellicase Sarah S
Means Ths Jr capt
Merrill Geo J
McNeil Philander
Melville Ths W
Merrill Almira F
Metcalfe John
Medourd John
Melville Abraham
Merrill Betsy
Merry Jona eq
Merrill John W
Merriman Oia
Merrill Wm G eq
Merritt Martha
Merrill Joseph
Meehan Mary
Meehan John
Miskelly Joseph
Mitchell Jas
Miller Hugh A
Mitchell Wm K
Mitchell Edw K
Mitchell Michael
Miller Chas A
Minard Edwin
Michel Lewis
Mills Andrew H
Minor Bradley rev
Moulton J
Morse Lawson B
Moore Austin D
Morgill Hannah
Moore Wm
Morrill Harriet
Moore Cyrus
Moore Levi
Moore Otis L
Morey John C
Morrill Eliza M
Morgan Eliza
Morrison Solomon
Moody John
Morton Eben F
Morse Moses eq
Morgan John B
Morton Ths
Moore Oria
Moffett Francis
Mowat Ths
Morris C G eq
Morse Joseph
Morgan Abigail
Morse S B Jr
Mundrucas Emilias F B
Mullin John
Mullin Bart W
Murphy Mary E
Munroe Wm M eq
Munroe John F
Murray John
Mushway John

Nelson J N
Nelson James
Nelson John
Neall Rollin H
Nute Jas
Norton Mary Mrs
Newcom Chas
Nowlan Bridget
Norton Harriett
Nichols Martha M

O'Donnell Anthony
Obed Louisa miss
Orin Josiah
Ockington Benj
Oswald Antonio
Ogden Thos
O'Keefe Thos

Parker & Crosby
Parker Hiram
Pater Elizabeth miss
Patterson
Parker John W
Page Asa
Putridge Abbott H
Peters John H
Payenda Betsey
Parker Geo
Parsons Eliza miss
Pry John
Pratt Caroline miss
Page John B
Parker Sarah S
Patt John
Parkinson Martin H
Prentice Henry Jr
Pearson Sarah F
Pearson John Gen
Pierce Edwin
Perry Appleton
Pelrice K Newton
Perkins Ben
Pierce Charles
Piercings Sallie
Pettingill Eliphale capt
Petrie Lucinda
Petrie Laura
Pierce Caleb
Pierce Ira
Pierce John H & co
Pettingill Ansell
Pelips Alford G
Pearce James
Perry J ha
Prescott George
Perkins David
Petrie David
Pike Alfred W
Pike Ethnah D
Pillabury John H
Pittman Mary
Pitts Wm
Piper Richard H
Phipps Thomas
Prince Wm G
Pickett Martha mrs
Phillips L
Pike Charles S
Phillips Saml S
Pitman Isaac
Pitman John
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Potard Alfred N
Powers John G
Palmer A
Pawell Thos
Proouty Theodore L
Powell Patrick
Pulcifer Nathl
Pulcifer Elmer
Plumley John
Pulcifer Jonathan Jr

R
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Reynolds John
Rand Lydia A W
Rand Wm A
Ray E W
Reese Robert W
Reese Harbison Jr
Remington Henry
Reed Henry
Rich Adoniram
Rhye John

Rice & Crane
Rice Nancy
Richardson Jabel S
Richardson Freeman
Riley E F
Richardson Ann
Richardson Jacks
Richardson Lewis
Richardson Ben
Riley Mary
Rice Chas
Richardson Ewd G
Rooftex Aleide
Rogers Isiah
Robinson Elizabeth
Robbins Josiah
Roberts David M
Robinson Eleanora
Robinson E W
Robinson Asa B
Round Saml
Roach Nicholas
Rouge Henry
Robinson Wm C
Russell Joseph E
Russell & Morrill
Russell Stephen B
Runnels Wm B
S
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Sandborn Dorothy
Standley Mary
Shaw Ira B
Stratton Eliza Jan
Sawtell Henry
Saunders Kendall
Sargis Edwin
Shannon Bridget
Sampson Joseph
Sargent John T
Sandish Jas
Stacy Elizabeth B
Sandborn Nathl D
Sweet Moses
Shattuck David
Stange James
Saunders Geo W
Sandborn Martha T
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Shannon Chas F
Shannon Thos
Sandborn Wm
Sandborn & Walk
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Sprague Susan A
Salebury Abigail F
Stanton Patt
Sawyer Geo W
Saw Saml P
Starbird Nathl W
Sadleir mr
Shepherd Elizabeth
Sherman A N
Shepley Sylvester B
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Stearns Saml Rev
Stevens Geo L
Stevens Geo L
Sweetest Caroline
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Smith Nathl
Stinson Archibald
Stice Robert
Stear John
Stickney Timothy
Sherman Ben
Stickney Hannah
Schmidt Phillip
Stearn Ivan
Skinner Ben H
Stinson John E
Stone W B
Stones Philip
Sommers Eliza M C
Sonner Eunice D
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Storpe Nathan
Southard Mary
Stoue Henry M
Soule Horace
Stor John E
Stor John Joseph
Stockwell Saml B
Spoonner Wm
Sommer Wm
Snowden Wm
Snow Frances D
Sloane Joseph
Stoue Davis E
Stouts Pj
Sutton Richard
Shumway Willard A
Shumway Amos P
Stor John Roswell
Summers Andrew
T
Taylor Otis
Thayer Chas S
Thayer Stephen
Tracey John
Tarbell John A
Tait Francis
Taylor Samuel C
Tarlton Ann
Taylor Danl H
Tarbox Moses
Thayer John
Tidd Catharine R
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Tilton Elizabeth
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His selection of col
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RICH MANT
can be obtained
square, (up stairs), G
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Gentlemen that are
every variety, warrant
July 11
MARLBORO'
scribe takes this
public notice that he
in Dover, N. H., to M
borough Hotel, in Bos
The House will be in
the apartments which
order the reception of
wives and families can
Jan 3
CHAMPAIGN
debutant, for sale
Long wharf.
BENJAMIN F
and William Pe
sale by B. R. MUSSEY
SKINNER'S SO
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PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. MANNING

RECURRY DEPART
Fifth Adu
Sept
The LIGHT HO
red brick, tower round—the
be necessary to make the
hinges, dimensions and inte
The diameter of the ban
ten and one half feet—
click at the bottom, gradu
good line mortar, plaster
to be paved, with brick
post to be carried up the
deck of the lantern. The
ank, eight inches rise; a
the lantern, six inches
wide, made of inch boards
hinges, lock and latch
is to be turned at the top
to be paved, with brick
joints to be filled with
the lantern, 18 inches by
covered with copper; an i
he stairs to the entrance
of an octagon form, to b
in sash in each octagon,
11, to be glazed with the
from the Boston manuf
copper panes of each o
not less than five-eighth
to be two inches square,
the lantern, secured with
to be a dome, five feet
an iron hoop, six inches
to come down and ran
ulator, twelve inches di
to be a vane secured, t
one of the octagons to be
bushets, secured by two
be an iron balustrade w
square, the railings 1 to
wood work in the tower
the lantern and two feet
in the DWELLING H
brick, thirty-four feet by
wide into two rooms, t
the workman secured w
d plastered; a chimney i
square, with sufficient w
nches thick, six feet i
twenty inches thick, laid
white-washed twice over
aid with good dry mer
to be four windows in e
and, a good look on the
back of the chimney; all
ed; the inside walls to
the workman secured w
and two doors, chimne
with goods seasoned st
to the dwelling house the
clear; the walls brick, to
the workman secured w
and two doors, chimne
the chimney to be a sink
stone wall; all the wood
to be painted in the
house; trunk to carry of
the door, shingled and paint
to be sunk sufficiently de
to distance from the dwell
with curb, windless, iron
can not be procured by
be provided by the contr
The proposals will be received
in same manner that the Light
House shall be finished, w
silver, and to furnish tw
sufficient to hold five hundred
an iron trivet, one tin bu
one tin box, one tin box,
one glazier's diamond, two
House and dwelling to be c
and the lighting apparatus,
the workman secured w
St Augustine, or such per
payment to be made until
completed and approved.
25—STAWO20

ALICE RUBBER
Wharfury India Rubber Com
opened a Warehouse, No
have tested the usefulness
on, and have covered on di
wards of 100,000 yards.
Table, many parts of the United
dies' and gentle. Chinese
Boots
Awning
Shades
Game
Fence
and Rail Road
Machinery Bands
and Air Beds
Billiard Tables
Preservers
Physicians
Bags
Tents
Door Boat Cover
and Pantalon
of all Des
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give general satisfaction.
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of the fabric. Shoes, Boots
Stages, Rail Road
Awnings, Shoes, Belting
Bags, Tents, and all the
even fully tested and high
to the public, at the Com
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Address JOSEPH MARINER
ep2n20

ESTES, S. A. & W. G.
Colonel's Patent Double Fire
Arms, 370 Washington-street,
at, comprising all the sizes
he use of Banks, Insurance
Chests are double
each secured with Ch
cannot be picked; and the
roof as any other chest or
Barnes, W. G. & S. A. &
the Store and examine a
ough a very severe fire, and
papers, belonging to Jo
attached to the following c
purchased of the Messrs.
ie in this town when the
November last—the build
The Saff, weighing 7
three hours. It was for
ained all the account boo
re in my office; and no p
rendered legible. In
nest, and some of the p
he fire, are now at the
hington streets, and in
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them, and they will be p
e are what they are repr
will be still further sat
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ple Safes are in the
in this city of S. A. &
Agents.

BARNES, TAILOR &
rect from those who
VESTINGS, &
such Garments as his
according to the prevailing
pledges himself to use his
assortment of READY M
Additions will contin
to the varying style of
Furnish—and will be dispos

ment.
 THE CITY OFFICE,
 18th, 1834.
 Office, until the 20th
 building a Light House
 in Florida, of the fol-
 lowing description:
 Foundation to be laid
 of whole fabric secure—
 feet from the surface
 of the ground, the cir-
 cular stairs connected
 the floor to within six
 stairs to be made from
 the three windows and
 the high and three and
 the windows to have
 twelve lights, 8 by 10
 of the tower, on which
 a scuttle for the deck
 the scuttle and rab-
 ladder to reach from
 the scuttle, with steps
 of sufficient diameter to
 contain twenty-one
 of quality glass of dou-
 ble, except the lower
 of iron rails, to be
 on; the rabbits of the
 an inch deep; the oc-
 to run four feet into
 h anchors; the top of
 and nine inches dis-
 ounces to the square
 it on the pieces that
 be done to be a trav-
 and a half feet long
 and were covered with
 iron framed door, four
 of iron rails, con-
 buttons. Around the
 two railings, the posts
 square. The lantern
 be painted twice over.
 feet above
 the ground.
 HOUSE
 twenty, one story eight
 an entry, between the
 the middle of the house,
 elpieces, cellar under
 of stone, laid in lime
 feet. The walls of the
 of iron and fifteen
 The roof to be rectan-
 gular boards, and of
 six inches thick 8 by
 of each chamber; 3
 foot high and 10 feet
 outside door; a closet
 the floors to be double
 to be lathed and
 finished in a plain de-
 to be a Porch 14 feet
 eight feet high, the
 water; double floors,
 of iron rails, to be
 in; the porch on
 with a spout leading
 ink inside and out to be
 of iron and fifteen
 water; an out house
 procure good water at
 house, to be stoned and
 lain, and strong buck-
 digging a well, then a
 for the purpose of
 fitting up the Light
 Houses in the United
 Lewis, in one month
 he eleven patent glass
 reflector to have six
 of iron rails, to be
 gallons of oil; one
 carrier, one oil feed-
 and lamp, two tube
 and, and pair of scis-
 completed by the 1st of
 y the 1st July next,
 be approved by the
 of the whole of the above
 and hings and humbl
 R COMPANY.—
 y inform the public
 09 State Street, Bos-
 operations at the man-
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 States with the great-
 est carriage tops, viz :
 and Carriage Taps,
 and Gun Covers
 and Horse Clothing
 and Fishing Wal-
 braces
 coverings
 Nurses Aprons
 and Cushions
 and Gas Bags
 berings
 and Bellows
 Piano Forte Cloths
 Pipes and Stomach
 skins for Chaises and
 and Mattresses
 rent Garments
 Bags and Clothes
 rails, &c.
 Hosts
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 Others are rapidly
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 Covering to Top-
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 Factories, Life Pre-
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 4
 ERANCE, Agents for
 Proof Wrought Iron on hand a
 and kinds which are in
 Offices, Town Re-
 it in all their parts,
 s Patent Detector
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 the will be placed in
 Double Chest which
 received a valuable
 S. Abbott, Esq.,
 tificate:
 do desired Double
 A. & W. G. Pierce
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 N. S. ABBOTT.
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 G. PIERCE, who
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 DRAPER, No. 13
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 ing and patrons
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[illegible][illegible]

[The page contains faint, illegible vertical text.]